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ABSTRACT

The paper presents data on map collections in governmental, academic, public, institutional, and corporate libraries in Ohio. Only those collections containing over 100 maps are included in the study. The overall objective is to increase awareness of cartography as a source of information. A more specific objective is to provide comparative, descriptive, and statistical information related to and on the availability of cartographic materials in the state of Ohio. The study is based on the third edition of the directory "Map Collections in the United States and Canada," (1978)--a project of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association. Twenty-seven map collections were selected from the directory for inclusion in this study. Whereas in the directory, entries were arranged alphabetically by city and by name of library, data in this analysis are organized according to institutional characteristics. The general characteristics are identification, staff, collections, organization of materials, and usage and cooperative aspects. Topic headings related to these general characteristics include type of library, date of establishment of collection or department, number and type of personnel employed, size of collection in terms of total number and annual growth, major geographic areas and subject specialization, special cartographic collections, chronological coverage of collections, organization of materials for use, system of classification in use, depository status, audience served, hours of service, seating capacity, number of readers, and interlibrary loan and reproduction facilities. Data are presented in tabular form. Explanations of symbols and figures are offered to aid the reader in interpreting the data. (Author/DB)

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TITLE: COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF MAP COLLECTIONS IN THE STATE OF OHIO

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DATE: APRIL 1980

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This paper will report on the results of a cross study of various aspects of map collections and departments available in Ohio libraries. Its specific purpose is to provide comparative, descriptive and statistical information related to and on the availability of cartographic materials in the state of Ohio. Broadly speaking, it is hoped to increase the awareness of cartography as a source of information and as a medium of communication.

The study consists of a comparative analysis of data as published in the third edition of the directory Map Collections in the United States and Canada which was published in 1978, in New York, as a project of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association. This directory includes governmental, academic, public, institutional and corporate libraries. It omits public collections containing 100 or fewer maps and private collections. Data were obtained from questionnaires and other sources, and information refers to collections for the years 1975-1976 when it was collected.

In the directory, entries are arranged alphabetically by city, within a state or a province. Where in the directory the information for each entry is given under the name of the library, data for the purpose of this analysis are organized under various characteristics falling into five general areas: identification; staff; collections; organization of materials; usage and cooperative aspects. Libraries having these characteristics are then identified.

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More specifically, these characteristics are: type of library; date of establishment of collection or department; number and type of personnel employed; size of collection in terms of total number and annual growth; major geographic areas and subject specialization; special cartographic collections; chronological coverage of collections; organization of materials for use; system of classification in use; depository status; audience served; hours of service; seating capacity; number of readers; interlibrary loan and reproduction facilities.

The 19 tables which follow present the data that was analyzed. They provide tabulated comparative information in these specific areas as they apply to the collections and departments as listed in the Special Libraries Association directory.

This directory has identified, in all, 27 map collections or departments in the libraries of the State of Ohio.

Figure 1 is an alphabetical listing by name with identification codes as they will be used in subsequent tables. Note that one institution has two separate map collections: Ohio State University.

F I G U R E 1

BGSU BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Geography, Map Depository, Bowling Green.

CPL CANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Reference Division, Canton.

CWRU CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Geology Library, Map Room, Cleveland.

CHS CINCINNATI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cincinnati.

ClPL CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY, Cleveland.

CSU CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY, Library, Cleveland.

CoPL COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Columbus.

DMCPL DAYTON AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, Dayton.

DMNH DAYTON MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Dayton.

DU DENISON UNIVERSITY, Geology and Geography Department, Granville.

HLHS HUDSON LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hudson.

KSU KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Map Library, Kent.

MU MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Henry M. Kendall Geology Department, Oxford.

OHS OHIO HISTORICAL SOCEITY, Columbus.

ONU OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, Heterick Memorial Library, Map Collection, Ada.

OSU-G OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Orton Memorial Library of Geology, Columbus.

OSU-M OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Map Library, Columbus.

OU OHIO UNIVERSITY, Alden Library, Athens.

PLCHC PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY, Cincinnati.

PLYMC PUBLIC LIBRARY OF YOUNGSTOWN AND MAHONING COUNTY, Youngstown.

SLO STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO, Columbus.

TLCPL TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, Toledo.

UA UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, Bierce Library, Akron.

UC UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Library, Geography Department, Cincinnati.

UT UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO, William S. Carlson Library, Map Collection, Toledo.

WRHS WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Library, Cleveland.

WU WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY, Library, Sprignfield.

Figure 2 includes 2 tables.

The first table is an analysis of collections by type of institution which houses them.

It shows that of the 27 map collections or departments in Ohio, 14 are located in academic libraries, 7 in public libraries and 5 in special libraries. One collection is located in the state library.

The second table shows the dates when these collections were established. Only 11 libraries provided this information. One collection was established in the period from 1820 to 1840; 2 between 1860 to 1880; 1 between 1920 to 1940; 3 between 1940 to 1960; and 4 have been established only since 1960.

FIGURE 2

	TYPE				DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT								
	Academic	Public	Special	Other	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	N/A
BGSU	X												X
CPL		X											X
CWRU	X												X
CHS			X		X								
ClPL		X					X						
CSU	X											X	
CoPL		X										X	
DMCPL		X											X
DMNH			X										X
DU	X												X
HLHS			X										X
KSU	X											X	
MU	X										X		
OHS			X										X
ONU	X												X
OSU-G	X									X			
OSU-M	X												X
OU	X										X		
PLCHC		X									X		
PLYMC		X											X
SLO				X									X
TLCPL		X											X
UA	X											X	
UC	X												X
UT	X												X
WRHS			X				X						
WU	X												X
	14	7	5	1	1		2			1	3	4	16

Figure 3 shows the relative geographic location and concentration of the collections in the state.

The Columbus area has 5 collections; Cleveland has 4; Cincinnati 3 and Dayton and Toledo have 2 each. All other cities listed on the map have only 1 collection.

These areas of concentration may be roughly delineated as Central, Southwest, Northeast and Northwest.

MAP COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO LIBRARIES

FIGURE 3

Figure 4 shows the availability of personnel support and their composition in terms of type and time.

There is a total of 39 people working on a full-time or part-time basis in 19 libraries. The average is 2 persons per collection.

Six libraries have full-time professionals working in the department. Six have only part-time professionals. Two have full-time and part-time nonprofessionals while two have only part-time nonprofessionals.

One library describes its full-time person simply as staff. The same for 2 other libraries which describe their part-time persons as staff. There is no information on personnel for 8 libraries.

FIGURE 4
Personnel

	PROFESSIONAL PT	PROFESSIONAL PT	NON-PROF. PT	NON-PROF. PT	NON-DESCRIPT. VET.	NON-DESCRIPT. VET PT	N.A.
BGSU						1	
CPL							X
CWRU					1	1	
CHS							X
ClPL		1		1			
CSU		1		2			
CoPL	1		1				
DMCPL							X
DMNH	1						
DU							X
HLHS						1	
KSU			1	1			
MU			1	1			
OHS	1						
ONU		1		1			
OSU-G				1			
OSU-M	1			1			
OU	1			8			
PLCHC	1		1				
PLYMC		1					
SLO							X
TLCPL		1		1			
UA				1			
UC							X
UT		1		1			
WRUS							X Map Library not separate (10 professional FT, 5 nonprofessional FT)
WU							X
Personnel →	6	6	4	19	1	3	— Total = 39
Libraries →	6	6	2	2	1	2	8 — Total = 27

Figure 5 gives an analysis of collections and departments in terms of their collection's sizes.

It shows that there are ranges from

4 libraries with less than 1,000 maps;

8 libraries holding between 1,001 and 5,000;

1 library holding between 10,001 to 20,000 maps;

3 holding between 20,001 to 30,000 maps;

1 holding between 40,001 to 50,000 maps;

3 holding between 70,001 to 80,000 maps;

2 holding between 90,001 to 100,000 maps;

1 holding between 100,001 to 110,000 maps;

to 2 holding between 120,001 to 130,000 maps.

Following is the number of libraries which hold other types of materials besides maps per se.

19 libraries have a collection of atlases;

13 have a collection of globes;

8 have a collection of relief models;

8 have a collection of aerial photos;

14 reported having reference books and gazeteers;

8 reported having serials; and

1 reported having microforms.

FIGURE 5

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS
Total Number by Types

	MAPS	ATLASES	GLOBES	RELIEF MODELS	AERIAL PHOTOS	REF. BKS. GAZETTEERS	SERIALS TITLES RECEIVED	MICROFORMS
BGSU	30,000	150	6		2,000	2		
CPL	3,000	50				3		
CWRU	30,000	800	1	30				
CHS	2,500							
CIPL	72,000	450	3	4	3	3,670	1	
CSU	5,000	300	2					
CoPL	1,750	90			125	5,705	210	
DMCPL								
DMNH	2,500							
DU								
HLHC	20	4	1		6	7		
KSU	126,000	1,208		75		554	5	
MU	15,900	18		5		30	195	
OHS	3,000	400	2		500	20		
ONU	498	67	3		275	407		
OSU-G	47,200						477	
OSU-M	92,658	672	1	5		228	7	
OU	80,000	50	6	150	500			
PLCHC	107,849	1,000	3	10	125	500	15	
PLYMC	300	75				15		
SLO	30,000	256						
TLCPL	120,357	308	3			211	5	2
UA	2,000							
UC	80,000							
UT	93,821	251	3	8		87		
WRHS	4,000	437						
WU	100		3					
No. of libraries holding other types of materials besides maps →	19	13	8	8	14	8	1	

Figure 6 analyzes data which reflect the growth and development of these Ohio libraries.

The annual increment of these collections and departments range from

4 libraries which add less than 501 maps a year;

1 which adds between 501 to 1,000 maps a year;

1 which adds between 1,001 to 1,500 maps a year;

1 which adds between 1,501 to 2,000 maps a year;

2 which add between 2,001 to 2,500 maps a year;

2 which add between 3,001 to 3,500 maps a years

to where 2 which add between 4,001 to 4,500 maps a year.

Nine libraries add atlases to their holdings besides maps; 1 adds aerial photos; 7 add reference books and gazetteers; and 3 add serial titles.

FIGURE 6

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS
Annual Increment

	MAPS	ATLASES	GLOBES	RELIEF MODELS	AERIAL PHOTOS	REF. BOOKS GAZETTEERS	SERIALS TITLES RECEIVED	MICROFORMS	
BGSU	2,000	15							
CPL									
CWRU	1,000								
CHS									
CIPL	500	30							
CSU	500								
CoPL	200	10			62	200	30		
DMCPL									
DMNH									
DU									
HLHS									
KSU	3,500	60				30			
MU	1,225	2				4	6		
OHS									
ONU									
OSU-G	3,500								
OSU-M	2,500	90				45			
OU									
PLCHC	4.500	50				50	2		
PLYMC									
SLO	2,400								
TLCPL	200	24				20			
UA									
UC									
UT	4,300	12				5			
WRHS									
WU									
Number of → Libraries adding other types of materials besides maps.		9			1	7	3		

Figure 7 shows the major geographical areas of specialization, the number of areas held by libraries, and the number of libraries specializing in geographical areas.

There is no information for five libraries.

The range of specialization by libraries goes from 1 to 6.

The highest number of libraries (15) have holdings on Ohio;

7 libraries hold materials on United States in general;

2 hold on Africa; 2 on USSR; 2 on Old Northwest Territory;

and 2 on Cincinnati.

Other geographical areas as listed on the table are held by one library or collection only.

FIGURE 7
MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SPECIALIZATION

# areas Held by libr. ↓	Africa	Asia, SE	Europe	Europe East	USSR	Anglo Amer.	N. Amer.	Canada	US	Old NW Terr.	IN	KY	MI	PA	WV	CH	Canton	Cinci.	Clevel.	Columb.	Youngstown	OH CO.	Cuyah.	Frankl.	Hamilt.	Stark	W. Res. Co.	Urban areas
2 BGSU			X			X																						
3 CPL																X	X									X		
1 CWRU									X																			
3 CHS										X						X		X										
3 CiPL									X							X							X					
1 CSU									X																			
3 CoPL										X										X				X				
DMCPL																												
6 DMNH											X	X	X	X	X	X												
DU																												
2 HLHS																X										X		
5 KSU	X				X			X	X							X												
1 MU																X												
2 OHS							X									X												
3 ONU				X	X											X												
1 OSU-G																X												
OSU-M																												
2 OU	X	X																										
3 PLCHC																X		X						X				
2 PLYMC																X					X							
1 SLO																						X						
1 TLCPL									X																			
UA																												
UC																												
3 UT									X							X											X	
3 WRHS									X							X		X										
1 WU																X												
# libr. holding geog. areas →	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Figure 8 shows that 16 libraries reported their major subject specializations.

Topology, either alone or in combination with other subjects, is the specialization of 10 libraries; geology of 7; and history (general) of 3.

Other collections specialize on only one area as listed on the table.

The number of specializations by library analysis shows that 2 libraries specialize in 4 major subjects; 2 in 3 major subjects; 4 in 2 major subjects; and 8 in only one major subject specialization.

FIGURE 6

MAJOR SUBJECT SPECIALIZATIONS

# Areas held per library ↓		Discovery Exploration	Earth Resources	Geodesy	Geology	History	Land Use	Local Growth & Development	Local History	Political	Soils	Topography	Transportation	Urban Planning	
	BGSU														
2	CPL					X						X			
2	CWRU				X							X			
	CHS														
	CIPL														
	CSU														
	CoPL														
	DMCPL														
1	DMNH											X			
	DU														
1	HLHS					X									
4	KSU				X						X	X		X	
1	MU				X										
1	OHS												X		
	ONU														
3	OSU-G			X	X							X			
2	OSU-M									X		X			
4	OU		X		X		X					X			
	PLCHC														
	PLYMC														
1	SLO											X			
1	TLCPL								X						
	UA														
2	UC				X							X			
1	UT											X			
3	WRHS	X				X		X							
1	WU				X										
# libraries holding subject specialization →		1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	

Figure 9 shows that 21 libraries either do not have special cartographic collections or have not reported their availability. The six libraries which reported having those special collections are Columbus Public Library; Hudson Library Historical Society; Kent State University; Miami University; Ohio State University (Map Library); and Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

FIGURE 9 AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL CARTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

NO = Does not have or not reported

	NO	YES
BGSU	NO	
CPL	NO	
CWRU	NO	
CHS	NO	
CIPL	NO	
CSU	NO	
CoPL		Y
DMCPL	NO	
DMNH	NO	
DU	NO	
HLHS		Y
KSU		Y
MU		Y
OHS	NO	
ONU	NO	
OSU-G	NO	
OSU-M		Y
OU	NO	
PLCHC		Y
PLYMC	NO	
SLO	NO	
TLCPL	NO	
UA	NO	
UC	NO	
UT	NO	
WRHS	NO	
WU	NO	
5	21	6

Figure 9a is a listing of special cartographic collections available in those six libraries (fig. 9)

CoPL

Railroad Maps of Ohio
Annexation Maps of Columbus
Zoning Maps of Columbus
Maps of All Incorporated Ohio Municipalities
Franklin County Land Ownership Maps
Columbus and Franklin County Maps, 1856-1975

HLHS

Maps and Gazetteers Dating From 1808-1900
Collection of Early City Directories of Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati and Hudson, Ohio

KSU

Sanborn Insurance Maps of Cities of Ohio

MU

Early Ohio Topographic Maps 1:64,000; USGS GQ and I Series

OSU-M

Ohio and United States Maps, 1830-1860
Various National Atlases

PLCHC

Old Maps of Cincinnati
19th Century Cadastral Atlases of Ohio
Facsimile Atlases of the Works of Early Mapmakers

SPECIAL CARTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE OHIO LIBRARIES

Figure 10 indicates that 15 libraries reported the chronological emphasis of their holdings. In terms of total library coverage, 2.6 % of Ohio library holdings of cartographic and related materials fall in the pre-1800 period; 18.5% falls in the 1800 to 1899 period; and 79% falls in the post-1900 period.

6 libraries hold pre-1800 to date materials;

7 libraries hold 1800 to date materials; and

2 libraries hold only 1900 to date materials.

FIGURE 10

CHRONOLOGICAL COVERAGE
(Percentage of Holdings)

# of Chron. periods held by libr.		PRE 1800	1800 to 1899	1900 to Date
↓	BGSU			
	CPL			
	CWRU			
2	CHS		75%	25%
	CIPL			
	CSU			
2	CoPL		3%	97%
	DMCPL			
1	DMNH			100%
	DU			
	HLHS			
1	KSU			100%
2	MU		1.5%	98.5%
3	OHS	10%	45%	45%
3	ONU	1%	2%	97%
2	OSU-G		1%	99%
2	OSU-M		10%	90%
3	OU	5%		95%
3	PLCHC	5%	15%	80%
2	PLYMC		40%	60%
	SLO			
3	TLCPL	10%	5%	85%
	UA			
	UC			
2	UT		2%	98%
3	WRHS	10%	75%	15%
	WU			
		2.56%	18.46%	78.96% of Total

6 libraries hold Pre-1800 materials

13 libraries hold 1800-1899 materials

15 libraries hold 1900 to date materials

6 libraries hold pre, 1800-1899, and 1900 to date materials

7 libraries hold only 1800-1899, and 1900 to date materials

2 libraries hold only 1900 to date materials

Based on information available for 15 libraries

Figure 11 shows that 14 libraries reported on the system(s) of classification used.

The Library of Congress classification system is used by 7 libraries; Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center is used by 2 libraries, and the Dewey Decimal System is used by 4 libraries. Special local systems are used by 3 libraries.

One library uses 3 systems: the DMA Topographic Center System, the Library of Congress classification system, and a local geographic arrangement.

FIGURE 11

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM USED

	DMA Topo Center	LC	DDC	Other	
BGSU					
CPL					
CWRU					
CHS			X		
CIPL		X			
CSU		X			
CoPL				X	Local system - chronological within city - alphabetical by city name.
DMCPL					
DMNH				X	USGS (map indexes)
DU					
HLHS					
KSU		X			
MU	X	X		X	Geographic Area
OHS					
ONU			X		DDC (Books and Atlases)
OSU-G		X			Map indexes
OSU-M		X			LC (Atlases) Maps not cataloged
OU	X				
PLCHC			X		DDC (Books and Atlases)
PLYMC					
SLO					
TLCPL			X		
UA					
UC					
UT		X			
WRHS					
WU					
	2	7	4	3	

Number of libraries = 14
No information for 13

Figure 12 shows that 16 libraries reported if their collections were cataloged. 14 libraries catalog their cartographic materials while 2 do not.

Of the 14 libraries, 6 catalog all their materials while 8 have only part of their holdings cataloged.

FIGURE 12

CATALOGED COLLECTIONS

% indicates amount cataloged

	NO	YES	
BGSU			
CPL			
CWRU			
CHS		Y	
CIPL		Y	
CSU		10%	
CoPL	NO		
DMCPL			
DMNH			
DU			
HLHS			
KSU		25%	
MU		4%	
OHS		75%	
ONU	NO		
OSU-G		1%	
OSU-M			
OU		75%	
PLCHC		Y	Books only
PLYMC		Y	Atlases only
SLO			
TLCPL		Y	
UA		50%	
UC			
UT		43%	
WRHS		Y	
WU			
	2	14	No information for 11 libraries

Figure 13 shows the depository status of libraries.

17 libraries are depository of cartographic materials from various issuing agencies.

1 library is depository for materials from 7 issuing sources; 1 from 6 issuing sources; 1 from 5 issuing sources; 3 from 4 issuing sources; 3 from 3 issuing sources; 3 from 2 issuing sources; and 5 from one issuing source.

15 libraries are U.S.G.S.topographic materials depositories;

11 are U.S.G.S. geological materials depositories;

9 are DMA Topographic Center materials depositories;

6 are DMA Hydrocenter materials depositories;

2 are depositories for NOS C & GS materials;

1 is depository for NTS;

and 5 are depositories for materials issued by other sources.

FIGURE 13 -30

DEPOSITORY STATUS

# depository held by libraries ↓	DMA (Hydro Center)	DMA (Topo Center)	DMS (Aero Center)	DOS (Gt. Brit	GSC	NOS C & GS	NTS (Canada)	USGS (Geol.)	USGS (Topo.)	Other	
1 BGSU		X									
CPL											
2 CWRU								X	X		
CHS											
5 CIPL	X	X						X	X	X —	DMA (Aero Center)
1 CSU									X		
1 CoPL									X ——		Ohio only
DMCPL											
1 DMNH									X		
DU											
HLHS											
7 KSU	X	X				X		X	X	X —	DMA (Aero Center)
										X —	Ohio Division of Lands/Soil
4 MU	X	X						X		X —	DMA (Aero Center)
OHS											
ONU											
3 OSU-G								X	X	X —	Ohio Geological Survey
6 OSU-M	X	X				X	X		X	X —	DMA (Aero Center)
4 OU	X	X						X	X		
4 PLCHC	X	X						X	X		
PLYMC											
1 SLO									X		
2 TLCPL								X	X		
UA											
3 UC		X						X	X		
3 UT		X						X	X		
WRHS											
2 WU								X	X ——		Ohio only?
	6	9				2	1	11	15	5	

Figure 13

L E G E N D

DMA (Aero Center)	----------	Defense Mapping Agency, Aerospace Center
DMA (Hydro Center)	----------	Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic Center
DMA (Topo Center)	----------	Defense Mapping Agency, Topographic Center
DOS	----------	Directorate of Overseas Surveys
geol.	----------	geologic
GSC	----------	Geologic Survey of Canada
LC	----------	Library of Congress
NOS (C & GS)	----------	National Ocean Survey (formerly Coast & Geodetic Survey)
NTS	----------	National Topographic System
topo.	----------	topographic
DDC	----------	Dewey Decimal Classification
USGS	----------	United States Geological Survey

Figure 14 shows that 25 libraries have open collections. 12 of them have their collections open to university and public. 10 have them open to the public in general. One serves only the university audience while the other 2 serve society and public.

Note: These last two serving society and public should be classed with those service the public in general.

FIGURE 14

AUDIENCE WHICH IS OPEN

	Employees	Faculty	Public	Students	Other	
BGSU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
CPL			X			
CWRU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
CHS			X		X	Society - Public
CIPL			X			
CSU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
CoPL			X			
DMCPL						
DMNH			X			
DU						
HLHS			X			
KSU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
MU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
OHS			X			
ONU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
OSU-G	X	X	X	X		University - Public
OSU-M	X	X	X	X		University - Public
OU	X	X	X	X		University - Public
PLCHC			X			
PLYMC			X			
SLO			X			
TLCPL			X			
UA	X	X		X		University
UC	X	X	X	X		University - Public
UT	X	X	X	X		University - Public
WRHS			X		X	Society - Public
WU	X	X	X	X		University - Public

Figure 15 is an analysis of the hours of service by the libraries to users.

Only 13 libraries reported hours of service. All of them offer weekly morning and afternoon hours; only 8 offer evening hours; 9 are open on Saturdays and 5 are open on Sundays.

The number of hours of service per week ranges from 38 to 112 with a total of 777 hours for all libraries. This shows an average of 59.7 hours per week for a library.

In some instances, the open hours reported by libraries may have been those of the library as a whole.

FIGURE 15
HOURS OF SERVICE

	AM	PM	EVENING		SAT.	SUN.		# Hours Per Week	
BGSU									
CPL									
CWRU									
CHS	X	X			X			47	Closed on Sat (June/August)
ClPL									
CSU	X	X	X		X	X		83.5	
CoPL	X	X	X					44	
DMCPL									
DMNH	X	X	X		X	X		64	
DU									
HLHS									
KSU	X	X						40	
MU	X	X	X			X		65	
OHS	X	X			X			48	
ONU									
OSU-G									
OSU-M	X	X						45	
OU	X	X	X		X	X		112	
PLCHC	X	X	X		X			69	
PLYMC	X	X	X		X			56.5	
SLO									
TLCPL	X	X	X		X			65	
UA									
UC									
UT									
WRHS	X	X			X	X		38	
WU									

Figure 16 presents information on the seating capacity of 16 libraries. The range is from 4 to 250 seats.

The total seating capacity in the state is 742 averaging 46 seats per library. In some instances libraries may have reported their whole library seating capacity.

3 libraries have the seating capacity falling between 0 to 10; 3 from 11 to 20; 1 from 21 to 30; 6 from 31 to 40; 1 from 61 to 70; 1 from 100 to 110; and 1 from 241 to 250.

FIGURE 16
SEATING CAPACITY

	0 - 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	61-70	101-110	241-250	
BGSU								
CPL								
CWRU								
CHS				35				
CIPL								
CSU							250?	
CoPL		14						
DMCPL								
DMNH		15						
DU								
HLHS								
KSU	10							
MU				40				
OHS					66			
ONU								
OSU-G						108		
OSU-M	7							
OU				40				
PLCHC		12						
PLYMC				40				
SLO								
TLCPL				36				
UA			25					
UC								
UT	4							
WRHS				40				
WU								

Figure 17 shows that only 6 libraries have reported the average number of their readers per month. The range is from 25 to 300 average number of readers per month.

2 libraries average less than 50 readers per month;

1 library averages between 51 to 100 readers per month;

1 library averages between 101 to 150 readers per month;

1 library averages between 151 to 200 readers per month; and

1 library averages between 251 to 300 readers per month.

The total number of readers in the state is 734, averaging 122 monthly readers per library.

FIGURE 17

AVERAGE READERS PER MONTH

	0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-
BGSU							
CPL							
CWRU							
CHS							
CIPL		68					
CSU							
CoPL							
DMCPL							
DMNH							
DU							
HLHS							
KSU				155			
MU							
OHS							
ONU							
OSU-G							
OSU-M			150				
OU							
PLCHC							
PLYMC							
SLO							
TLCPL	36						
UA							
UC							
UT	25						
WRHS						300	
WU							
# Libraries →	2	1	1	1		1	

——— Average (60-75 per month)

Figure 18 shows that 12 libraries reported lending cartographic materials to other libraries.

Of these 1 offers restricted service and one lends microfilm only.

The other 15 libraries may or may not lend materials to other libraries.

FIGURE 18
INTERLIBRARY LOAN AVAILABILITY

	YES	NO?	
BGSU			
CPL	X		
CWRU	X		
CHS			
CIPL			
CSU	X		
CoPL	X		Restricted
DMCPL			
DMNH			
DU			
HLHS			
KSU	X		
MU	X		
OHS	X		Microfilm only
ONU			
OSU-G			
OSU-M	X		
OU	X		
PLCHC			
PLYMC			
SLO			
TLCPL			
UA	X		
UC			
UT	X		
WRHS			
WU	X		

Figure 19 shows 21 libraries having reproduction facilities. The other 6 libraries provided no information.

2 libraries offer 3 types of reproduction facilities, such as photocopy, quickcopy and microform.

1 has two types (photocopy and microform) and 18 offer only one type.

14 libraries have photocopy facilities, 9 have quickcopy and 3 have microform.

FIGURE 12
REPRODUCTION FACILITIES

# of reproduction types offered per library		Photocopy	Quickcopy	Microform	Other	
↓	BGSU					
1	CPL		X			
1	CWRU		X			
1	CHS	X				
3	CIPL	X	X	X		
	CSU					
1	CoPL	X				
	DMCPL					
	DMNH					
	DU					
1	HLHS	X				
1	KSU	X				
1	MU	X				
3	ONS	X	X	X		
1	ONU		X			
	OSU-G					
1	OSU-M	X				
1	OU		X			
1	PLCHC		X			
1	PLYMC	X				
1	SLO	X				
2	TLCPL	X		X		
1	UA	X				
1	UC		X			
1	UT	X				
1	WRHS	X				Restricted
1	WU		X			
# of libraries—		14	9	3		